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In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the eleventh day of January, 1897.

CORRESPONDENCE.

One of the leading peace workers of Great Britain, just before the signing of the treaty of arbitration, wrote as follows to the editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*:

"We have, indeed, much to encourage us in our good work. Our two societies have together for a very long period of time borne their testimony and carried on their work on both sides of the Atlantic, and at last there seems to be some substantial and permanent result to follow their efforts, which is none the less satisfactory that others are sharing in its accomplishment. It was never expected that the peace societies would do everything. The utmost they can accomplish is to stir up others to act, in whose power the action lies, and to make the voice of truth and reason heard. So far as our two countries are concerned this has been done, and we may well rejoice together. I only hope that nothing will interrupt the conclusion both of the Venezuela matter and the permanent treaty between you and us. I am not pessimistic; very much the contrary. For I have not the slightest doubt concerning the ultimate triumph of our principles and attainment of our goal. But as to any particular question or effort I never feel sure, for I know that the odds against us are tremendous; the brute in man is not so easily overcome; prejudice and self-interest die hard; and the classes associated with the maintenance of the military system will resist as long as possible, and they are most vigilant and active always."

The Jingoes, to whom you refer, are a species of animal to be found, unfortunately, in all countries, and they will snarl and fight wherever there is a bone to quarrel over.

Our work is not ended yet, my brother. May the Good Lord give us wisdom and persistency that we may put ourselves into the work of His Kingdom, even though death may surprise us without the attainment of any large result. May we have faith in His Kingdom as having already come. I feel the need of this more and more. I am no subject of Caesar's, though I cheerfully submit to his authority as chief magistrate. I admit but one sovereign, Jesus Christ. So I say faith in His Kingdom as already here, and as coming more and more continually, though "without observation." It is this faith which sustains me daily in our otherwise hopeless, but as it is, most hopeful, aye certain task.

The outlook on this side is not altogether reassuring. The rulers have indulged in their usual New Year's patronage of peace, but are all the while preparing and holding themselves in readiness for war. In our own country the party move, which sought to turn to its advantage a noble sentiment of humanity stirred by the sufferings and atrocities in Armenia, has so far proved abortive,—was indeed thwarted by the very sentiment to which it appealed, and which refused to be partisan. It has therefore, hushed, for the time being, its cry for isolated action and for war. But it is there, and when Parliament meets and the Government reports, it will again bestir itself and endeavor to repeat party advantage from anything that may offer. The disappointing thing, to us, is that so many of our friends—our peace friends, I mean,—are involved in it."

LETTER FROM HODGSON PRATT.

VILLA CHATILLON: LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND,
January 15, 1897.

DEAR FRIEND: It was my intention to write to you at Christmas time expressing my sincere wishes for your personal happiness and (which is the same thing) for success in all your efforts for the great cause to which you devote your life. An attack of indisposition, however, has delayed my letter to you, as well as to many other friends in the States.

And now comes the joyful news of an event which will make the year 1897 for ever celebrated throughout the world. It seems as if we really had entered on a new and better era,—and that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family had inaugurated a change in human affairs which must have an *echo* in Heaven itself. One is grateful for having been permitted to live long enough to see that eleventh day of January, 1897.

But I feel less surprise than I should have done *had I not visited Mohonk, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston*. That insight into the American character was a revelation to me; and gave me five happiest weeks of my life. When I left you at Boston on the Fourth of July, I said to myself: I have indeed seen "a New World",—a world of men where I found *another England*, men inspired by and trained in the same root ideas as the men of *Old England*—but with a difference. You all seemed to me so much younger, with the vivacity, the unreserve, the bright hopefulness, the confident idealism which are the great joy of youth.

With all that youthfulness of heart, I found a strength of purpose, a clear sightedness,—a determination to do what you found it right and necessary to do, regardless of all obstacles. It was an experience so delightful that I felt tempted to do nothing and say nothing,—but only to listen and observe and learn. Never have I attended any public Conference where the whole of the speakers seemed thoroughly up to the mark, so clear and convinced in ideas, with such power of clear and unhesitating statement. This impression was overwhelming; and, through all those three days of debate, I regretted that England had not sent someone better fitted to represent her, both as thinker and orator. I felt almost as if I were doing her an injustice!

And what can I say of the exceeding kindness of these dear "American cousins" which followed me everywhere? Well, I felt quite unworthy of such honour and such constant attentions as I received; but I found it *all right*,—when I considered that it was the *cause*, not the *individual* which was in question. Still, there was a frank heartiness, an unreserved cordiality which made those busy days delightful. How I wish I could adequately express my gratitude for the brotherly friendship which I found on all hands! May the glorious event which has taken place at Washington bring the two nations into closer and closer relations of mutual esteem and mutual service, as the years go by! They have given an eternal example of faith in great principles, and of faith in each other. They have declared aloud to the world: "We believe that the families of mankind were made to help each other to rise to higher and higher planes of Righteousness; and we have shown the sincerity of our belief by a compact for all time."

Then let co-operation—not conflict, be the Ideal of

all nations from this time forth. *Love* and not *Hate* shall rule at last in the human world, because Love is the central idea of God. Heartily yours,

HODGSON PRATT.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY AND THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

At the regular meeting on January 25th, the Directors of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY prepared the following address and petition, and ordered copies sent to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Senate:

To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; The Honorable Richard Olney, Secretary of State, and to the Honorable Senators of the United States:

The American Peace Society acting by its Board of Directors is moved to say :

We rejoice, we believe the whole civilized world rejoices, that Arbitration is triumphing over war.

We rejoice in the honorable share of our beloved country in this grand consummation.

We rejoice that English-speaking people have the proud privilege of being pioneers in this great achievement.

We rejoice in the firm faith that this illustrious example will be followed by other countries till in less time than would now be foretold, the world shall feel the sweet but potent influence of just and honorable Arbitration.

We do not begrudge "concessions made by each party" in the "patient deliberation" which has produced this Treaty.

We do not complain of the Treaty that its machinery is intricate or its term brief. Experience will simplify the procedure and the term which now begins will have no end. America and England are bound into perpetual amity by the indissoluble bonds of justice.

The glory of this great international Act between the two most powerful nations of the world is not merely that they are to keep peace with each other, but even more, that they solemnly declare that hereafter between them all that either party asks, or will accept, is justice.

The judicial integrity of our English-speaking race is a pledge of impartial justice, so that disputes need no longer be settled by war but will yield to discussions of intellectual champions and decisions by tribunals of eminent and honored jurists.

We believe that this Treaty and its essential principle mark "a new epoch in civilization," a worthy culmination of the Century.

"Peace between the nations of the world is the essential foundation of international brotherhood and human progress"; peace, not so much as a probable outcome of discord, but assured peace:—peace protected by solemn Treaties of Arbitration, peace founded on the rock of justice.

If these words ring with excess of joy, the American Peace Society which has been working in the cause of Peace for three quarters of a century cannot now refrain from expressing its exultation.

We congratulate America and Great Britain and indeed the whole civilized world on the signing of this Treaty, auspicious harbinger of peace, wrought out under the constraint of Christian conscience. We congratulate

also the distinguished statesmen and diplomats of both lands whose sagacity has enabled them to achieve this great result.

We earnestly petition the Honorable Senate of the United States, after giving thorough consideration to the provisions of the Treaty, not to allow minor considerations to outweigh the supreme importance of accepting the result of mutual concession and to ratify the Treaty at an early day.

By order of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, Boston, January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred ninety-seven.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, President.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Secretary.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE TREATY.

AN EXCELLENT SCHEME TO START WITH. BY HON. JOHN H. STINESS, LL. D., OF THE SUPREME COURT OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is not to be expected that the first plan of a system for permanent arbitration will be satisfactory to all. To the conservative it will seem to be yielding too much of national independence, in cases which may occur; while to the sanguine it will fall far short of an ideal and full agreement that there shall be no war in any case. It is a step in a new path; because an agreement for permanent arbitration is a very different thing from an agreement to arbitrate a particular case. It is hard to draft a contract in business affairs which will cover all questions which may arise, or to assure the adequacy of any plan to conditions which cannot be foreseen. This is still more a difficulty in so large an undertaking as a treaty of international arbitration. Caution is therefore neither to be wondered at nor deplored. Details will grow. Methods will prove themselves. Time and trial will instruct. The important thing is that two great nations have agreed to adopt the principle as their rule of action. Indeed the *projet* speaks not only of adopting, but of "consecrating the principle by treaty." The first step is necessarily tentative. It relies upon trial for proof of its practicability. And so the treaty provides for a test of five years, with a year more for notice of abrogation. The time is brief enough, truly, but who can doubt a renewal, in the same or some improved form, at the end of the term. When once the two countries have solemnly agreed upon the principle to be followed, who can believe that they will abandon it without a full trial, or for any cause which reason and honesty can control? That a trial of the principle, as a permanent rule, will prove its practicability is shown by the many special cases of arbitration, which have already been had within the past century. They have been varied as well as numerous; they have involved questions of territory and honor; they have arisen and have been settled in times of irritated feelings. Still there has been no friction; no disavowal of a judgment and nothing to show that the remedy adopted has not been adequate to the occasion. The repetition of such cases, in due course of a permanent scheme, can bring no different result. We need not fear the shortness of the time now fixed. Right and reason, peace and law are their own best advocates and, once acknowledged, they will not give way to baser motives.